



# Allies Order Poles and Czechs to Halt Strife; Every Nation Proclaimed, New York Ratifies Measure

## Prohibition Law of U. S. Jan. 16, 1920

Acting Secretary of State Sets Time Year From Day 36th State Ratified

Distillers Refuse To Admit Defeat

Point to Referendum Laws in 14 States as Their Fighting Chance

Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution was formally proclaimed in Washington yesterday by Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State. Although dated January 29, Dry leaders and legal advisers of Mr. Polk contend the measure will become effective January 16, 1920, a year after the ratification of Nebraska, the thirty-sixth state. Liquor supporters assert the later date must be regarded as the official beginning of a dry nation. New York became the forty-fourth state to ratify the amendment last night by adoption, 27 to 24, of the McNab resolution, passed by the Assembly last week. A heated debate, in which William H. Anderson's attack on Cardinal Gibbons was answered, preceded the vote.

## Ratification of Dry Amendment Proclaimed By State Department

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Notification of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution was proclaimed formally to-day by Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State. The proclamation is dated to-day, but legal authorities of the department say ratification was accomplished when the thirty-sixth state acted favorably, on January 16, and that under the terms of the amendment itself prohibition becomes effective one year from that date.

The proclamation was signed by Mr. Polk at exactly 11:29 o'clock in the presence of Senator Shippard, of Texas, author of the amendment; resolutions of the House and the Senate, and the League of Nations, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union and other anti-liquor organizations.

Mr. Polk used several pens in affixing his signature, and presented them to Senator Shippard, Mr. Bryan, Representative Randall and others.

(The text of the proclamation will be found on page 4.)

## N. Y. Senate Ratifies Dry Amendment by Vote of 27 to 24

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The Senate, following the action of the Assembly, adopted the Thompson-McNab bona dry resolution by a vote of 27 to 24. The Democrats voted solidly against the resolution, being supported by Senators Henry M. Sage, of Albany, and Charles C. Lockwood, of Brooklyn. It was after 9 o'clock when the vote was taken.

An attempt by Senator John H. Ryan, Democrat, of New York, to substitute for the resolution one calling upon the people of the state to vote, was lost by a vote of 24 to 27.

In this count a third Republican, Senator Peter A. Abale, of The Bronx, voting with Sage, Lockwood and the Democrats.

When the debate was in its sixth hour Senator Leving M. Black, Jr., of Brooklyn, suddenly raised the point of order that the resolution was not properly before the Senate. He held that the Senate was acting as the Assembly had acted without authority. He said the Senate had nothing before it to show that Congress had adopted any proposed amendment to the constitution, and that since Governor Smith had not transmitted a certified copy of the resolution in question the Senate could take judicial notice of what had happened in Washington.

Thompson Expected It

Senator J. Henry Wilson, the majority leader, Lieutenant Governor Walker, Senator George P. Thompson, leader of the Drys, immediately went into conference. At its conclusion the majority leader announced to the Sen-

## Turks Have Massacred 250,000 Greeks, Claimed

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Jan. 28.—Turkish oppression of Greeks living on the southern coast of the Black Sea continues, according to the Greek newspaper "Neologos," which says that forces necessary to carry out the armistice have not yet reached the Black Sea ports.

The newspaper estimates that 250,000 Greeks of the Black Sea were massacred during the war by the Turks and that 250,000 more were forced to seek refuge in Russia. It says that the Turkish officer who was in charge of the devastation of the Greek towns of Kerasoon and Inos at present holds the post of chief of police at Trebizond.

The "Neologos" declares that Greeks returning from Russia are imprisoned by the Turks, contrary to the terms of the armistice, and that the Turks still retain control of Greek property.

## U. S. Threatens Use Of "Fighting Ships" In Ocean Rate War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—An ocean rate war between British steamship companies and the United States Shipping Board will be commenced Monday if British interests make good their reported intention to further cut rates between the United States and English ports. It is the intention of officials of the operating division of the shipping board to not only meet the forthcoming reduction, but to cut under the British figures and to continue to do so if there should be successive reductions "until the British interests have had enough of the game."

It is stated, and it will not be long before the operation of American ships at a loss temporarily, officials of the Shipping Board admit, but they declare that it is necessary if American cargo carriers are to be kept on the ocean lanes.

According to reliable reports, the British steamship interests have undertaken to cut rates on American ocean carriers against the desires of the British government. Officials of the British Ministry of Shipping, it is known, have expressed regrets informally that the British government is not prepared to support the British companies who are being forced to operate at a loss.

A high British official declared today that the Shipping Board offers that it is most important to state that the great English-speaking nations should stand as nearly together as possible.

About a week ago the British companies cut the rate between New York and English ports more than \$10 a ton. The Shipping Board a few days later undercut the British rates not only on English ports, but to the British possessions in the Far East. The expected further cuts scheduled for next week will bring the rate down dangerously near the cost of operation. It is stated, and it will not be long before both British and American ocean carriers will be operating on a less-than-cost basis.

Officials here declare that the British companies believe that their organization is superior to the American in that it is better developed and more experienced. In addition, the companies have accumulated considerable reserves during the war, and seem willing to employ these reserves in killing American competition.

A high official of the Shipping Board declared today that if Congress were to approve the expenditure of a few millions in meeting the British competition, the Shipping Board would put "fighting ships" into the Atlantic trade and "beat the British at their own game."

## Ordinance Is Proposed To Tax Wardrobe Rooms

An ordinance which would compel holders of coat room privileges to divert at least a part of their profits to the city treasurer will be the subject of a public hearing to be held by the Committee on General Welfare of the Board of Aldermen in the Aldermanic chamber of the City Hall at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The proposed ordinance, fathered by Alderman Frederick Smith, is as follows:

"Any place within the city where the wardrobes of persons are checked, whether for fee or otherwise, under a concession, shall be deemed a wardrobe checking place. Every person holding a concession shall pay a license fee of \$25 per annum. All licenses shall be issued as of August 1 and shall expire on July 31 next succeeding.

"Every concessionaire of a wardrobe checking place shall give a bond to the city in the penal sum of \$100, with a sufficient surety bond approved by the Commissioner of Licenses, conditioned for the prompt return of all articles entrusted to his care by the owners thereof."

Alderman Smith found more than 500 such concessions, some of which sell at a rate as high as \$5,000 to \$6,000 a year.

## Millionaire's Name Used in Palisades Case

Authorities Think He May Have Been "Major Fenton" in Woman's Suicide Mystery

He, Too, Died Overseas

Was Physician and Son of a Banker and Also Held a Similar Rank in the Army

The name of a millionaire clubman, a member of a prominent New York family, has been brought into the mystery surrounding the finding of the body of Azele E. C. Packwood in a rocky niche in the Palisades last Sunday.

The authorities are investigating this man's connection with the case on the possibility that he may have been the mysterious "Major Fenton," supposed to have been Miss Packwood's husband, whose death in France last October, shattered the girl's hope to join him in the service.

Bit by bit, events which led up to the suicide of Mrs. Packwood, as she was known here, are being revealed.

The circumstances surrounding the death in France of the wealthy New Yorker whose name entered the case yesterday tallies closely with that of the mysterious "Fenton." Like the man who, Mrs. Packwood said, was her husband, he died overseas in October of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. Similarly, his rank was that of a major, though he was in the infantry, instead of in the medical corps as "Major Fenton" was said to have been.

This new figure in the romance was prominent socially. He was the son of a prominent New York banker and had a large estate near New York City. He was a physician, although he has not practiced regularly for several years. His will was admitted to probate recently and it showed that he had left an estate estimated at between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000. He had been married, but divorced his wife about six years ago.

His name was brought into the Packwood romance yesterday by a woman who was an intimate friend of the Florida girl who crept off to die on the Palisades two or three weeks ago.

## Woman's Name Withheld Until Police Verify Her Story

This woman, whose name is withheld until the police verify her story, lives at 2185 Broadway. There Mrs. Packwood, or Miss Packwood, as she was then known, lived for three years previous to leaving an apartment at 25

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## British War Cost Put At \$40,640,000,000

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The cost of the war to Great Britain was approximately \$40,640,000,000, declared Sir E. H. Holden to-day at the annual meeting at the London City and Midland Bank, of which he is managing director. Of this sum \$5,535,000,000 was loaned to the Allies.

Germany's war cost, he said, was \$37,750,000,000, of which only \$2,250,000,000 was loaned to her allies. In addition to this were the debts incurred by the several German states.

## Ban on Aliens Aimed to Help U. S. Workmen

America as a Melting Pot Is Delusion and Snare, House Committee Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—America as a melting pot "has proved to a great extent a delusion and a snare," the House Immigration Committee said in its report to-day on the bill to prevent general immigration for four years after the signing of the peace treaty. The report said that the legislation not only would protect American working men from unfair competition during the period of industrial readjustment but also would prevent the Bolsheviki from coming to America to spread their doctrine.

"If the Bolsheviki in Russia are suppressed," said the report, "they will be the ones who will come here to join their brothers, both foreign and native, in fanning the red flag and teaching death to individuals and destruction to property."

"It is impossible to keep out revolutionists and Bolsheviki without keeping out substantially everybody. We have had a law excluding anarchists for years, yet the war developed that we had thousands of them in our midst. The far-famed melting pot has proved to a great degree a delusion and a snare. We feel that it is now time that we were beginning to look after those of our own household, rather than to open our ports to many who know nothing of our laws, our customs, our standards of living, and never intend to learn them."

In presenting the report Chairman Burnett announced that he soon would offer a resolution asking for a rule to give the legislation right of way in the House.

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## Beck Welcomes Brooklyn 'Vets' Despite Hearst

Disturbers Are Ejected at Victory Celebration in Honor of Fighting Men

Speaker Receives Ovation

Soldiers Who Threatened Disorder Are Refused Admittance to Meeting

James M. Beck, who, in a recent speech at Madison Square Garden, told what he thought of Mayor Hylan for appointing William Randolph Hearst to the Mayor's Committee of Welcome, received an ovation last night when he stepped forward to address the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee mass meeting in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

Previous to Mr. Beck's introduction to the audience the police had ejected from the hall or had refused admittance to persons who came to the Academy with the avowed purpose of preventing Mr. Beck from speaking.

The first man ejected from the meeting was John E. Sullivan, at whose home last Sunday night resolutions asking Beck's removal as speaker were passed. Sullivan announced Monday that he would bring 10,000 people to the meeting, if necessary, to denounce Beck if the latter were permitted to take the speaker's platform.

Sullivan did not wait for Mr. Beck's introduction to start things. As James McCabe walked to the centre of the stage to preside, Sullivan arose and shouted: "As a member of the Victory Celebration Committee!"

That was as far as he got. The crowd shouted "Put him out, with him!" The audience continued this cry until it became a chant. Four policemen, lead by Inspector Formosa, escorted Sullivan from the hall. Then they returned to eject a supporter of Sullivan.

## Soldiers Refused Admittance

Shortly before the meeting the police refused admittance to about fifty soldiers who came to the academy in two sightseeing autos.

The leaders of these consisted of one civilian, John Hastings, and several of the ten soldiers, who forming themselves into a "committee," Tuesday, waited on Brooklyn Borough President

## U. S. Recognizes Poland

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Recognition of the Provisional Government of Poland has been accorded by the American government, officials of the State Department said to-day in making public a message which Secretary Lansing at Paris has sent by direction of President Wilson to Ignace Jan Paderewski, the new Polish Premier.

Mr. Lansing's telegram follows:

"The President of the United States directs me to extend to you as Foreign Minister and Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the provisional Polish government its sincere wishes for your success in the high office which you have assumed and his earnest hope that the government of which you are a part will bring prosperity to the republic of Poland."

"It is my privilege to extend to you at this time my personal greetings and officially to assure you that it will be a source of gratification to enter into official relations with you at the earliest opportunity. To render to your country such aid as is possible at this time as it enters upon a new cycle of independent life will be in due accord with that spirit of friendliness which has in the past animated the American people in their relations with your countrymen."

## Belfast Strike Close to State Of Terrorism

London Sees Hope of Settlement in Plants of Metropolitan and Those in Clyde

LONDON, Jan. 28.—There were signs of hope for the settlement of the strikes in London and on the Clyde to-day, the factors being the prospects of conferences between masters and men, but the Belfast trouble has degenerated into almost a reign of terror. Local advisers state that the strike there is only in its first stage, and that the coming week may see serious occurrences unless a settlement is reached.

It is good news, however, that there is now a tendency to try to discover the root of the dangerous labor situation. It is symptomatic of the present anxiety that Lloyd George is intending to return to London from Paris immediately, with the desire to handle the situation personally.

## Causes of Discontent

During the past two days The Tribune correspondent has talked with many employers and workmen with the idea of getting their views of the basic causes for the present discontent, apart from the contributing causes of overwork, overstrain and general war weariness and it seems the situation mainly arises from the unemployment question.

Four million men shortly will be demobilized and seeking employment, while the market for their labor is uncertain. The men take a twofold position, the first being that the only way to guard against this new influence on labor is to have a shorter work day. The second point is more complicated.

Many of the men receive \$25 a week for virtually unskilled labor, as against a pre-war wage of \$10. Although they realize the present wage does not buy much more than the old, they intend to cling to that figure all the same. But they also realize that during the past four years Great Britain, with a far smaller labor force, produced a great deal more than ever before, due chiefly to speeding up and an increase in adequate machinery.

## One of Two Courses Open

If the present pace is maintained, once the change of industries to a peace basis is complete, they see one of two courses before them. Either half the population must go unemployed or all must slow down to the previous rate, unless some great receptive new market is discovered. To the ordinary individual here this view seems unreasonable.

In travelling around London we are packed like sardines in trains, because it is impossible to run an adequate service on account of the shortage of fuel for engines. Even in weather like the present we are lacking steam heat. Persons are afraid to burn coal, because an insufficient quantity is being mined. Everybody excepting millionaires is wearing old clothing, because of a shortage in the supply of material; everybody clings to his present house or apartment because no other is available.

We jealously guard our food coupons because little is offered apart from that which the government has rationed, and employers in non-essential industries are afraid to engage new hands because of a shortage of material.

Indeed, the very trades—mining, shipbuilding, docking and transport, which are now providing the strikers are those for which the greatest amount of work is awaiting.

## Lower Prices Expected

On the other hand employers are inclined to believe there will be a general fall in both values and prices soon. They certainly are not inclined to standardize at an even higher rate than that prevailing and they are still less willing to surrender to the shorter work demand, fearing it would lower considerably the individual level of output. Frankly, they say the men's present requests tend largely toward laziness.

There is another factor essentially

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## Russia Still Big Obstacle at Peace Board

Great Powers Anxiously Wait Word on Invitation to Hold Conference

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The great powers are awaiting anxiously official news from Russia regarding their invitation to Russian leaders to hold a conference at Princes' Islands.

Apparently the Russian question must be reconsidered, unless the Bolsheviki decide eventually to accept the invitation. The uncertainty of the Russian question is extremely disturbing, as it is vital to the success of the whole conference. Though the great powers have put Russia down among "business marked by progress," they are far from assured that any real advance has been made.

British, French and American spokesmen insist that they have not recognized the Bolsheviki, but the very fact that they have to explain and defend their action is decidedly embarrassing.

## Gompers Opposes Plan

American labor, through Samuel Gompers, characterizes the invitation from the Bolsheviki to revolutionary bodies throughout the world to join in a conference as an "attempt to undermine civilization and place every obstacle in the path of progress; it is reaction and destruction pure and simple."

On the other hand, French extreme Socialists, such as Jean Longuet, consider the Bolsheviki right in their refusal to go to Princes' Islands. They hold that the Allies offer was "forced upon them by the revolutionary Socialists in Europe," which included all sections. It is interesting to point out that at the Paris Socialists' meeting Lenin and Trotsky were elected honorary vice-presidents.

## Wilson Not Understood

Generally, however, French opinion is unchanged. In fact it is fair to say that the action of the great powers and unofficial comments from their representatives stiffened rather than eased the French. Bourgeois puts the case thus:

"The Bolsheviki did not understand President Wilson. He failed to understand them. Now they are beginning to understand each other and the Russian situation is worse than ever. I believe the only possibility of solving the problem is for the Allies to send ammunition to Generals Denikin and Kraenoff, by way of Constantinople and Odessa."

"The Princes' Islands proposition is doomed to certain failure. The Bolsheviki are playing the Germans' game, not because they favor the Germans, but because in that direction they expect to make the most headway. The Allies must intervene by sending munitions, and unless they can do so promptly Russia will ruin many of the conference plans."

## Poles Combating the Reds

Meanwhile the government is working desperately to counteract Bolsheviki and German propaganda. Large numbers of Bolsheviki have been imprisoned at Warsaw and other centres. The Paderewski government is laboring under the greatest difficulties, but the people are rallying to its support in a manner highly gratifying to the Allies.

An appeal for recognition from the Lithuanians to President Wilson, received at the Quai d'Orsay, is an indication of a desire for orderly forces to help in combating Bolsheviki influences. As the opposition to the Princes' Islands scheme increases, interest in the "Big Five's" choice of a substitute plan mounts higher and higher. Those who defend the plan fear for its success.

## Who Pays the Cost of the War?

A. Barton Hepburn's discussion of this vital subject is authoritative and timely. Read it in the February Scribner—ADL.

## Peacemakers Hampered by Secret Pacts

Britain, France, Japan and Italy Have Treaties Governing War Spoils

## Colony Claimants Overstep Pledges

Wilson to Insist They Hew to 14 Points in Disposal of Freed Lands

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The supreme council of the peace conference heard R. V. Dmowski, the Polish delegate, and Dr. Karl Kramarz, representing the Czechoslovaks, with reference to the conflict which has arisen between the Polish and Czechoslovak military forces along their frontier.

The hearings were a sequel to the councils warning against the occupation of territory by force, and the delegates of the two countries were invited to explain the hostilities and to take measures to abate them.

General Louis Botha, the South African Premier, was also heard on the former German colonies.

In connection with the territorial questions before it, the peace conference is confronted by no less than three secret treaties, says the Paris edition of "The London Daily Mail" to-day.

## Three Conflicting Treaties

"The first is the treaty between Great Britain, France and Italy, disposing of the Adriatic coast, which conflicts violently with Jugo-Slav and Czechoslovak interests." "The Mail" continues. "The second is the treaty between Great Britain and Japan, under which Japan gets the German islands in the Northern Pacific. The third is the treaty between Great Britain and the King of the Hedjaz, under which Damascus forms a part of the territory given to the Hedjaz kingdom."

"Damascus lies near the border line of the spheres of control in Syria and Palestine agreed upon between the British and the French. Under this agreement Palestine from the Sea of Galilee to the Egyptian border is a British protectorate administered for the special benefit of the Jews, while north of the Sea of Galilee to Asia Minor it comes under the French. The latter, however, are most anxious to have Damascus included within their sphere, while the Hedjaz delegates are equally anxious to retain Damascus, as it is already under their administration."

## Territorial Issue Considered

The Supreme Council is proceeding with the consideration of a general policy to be adopted by the five Great Powers in this matter of the captured territories and colonies.

At present it appears that these powers, through the Supreme Council, intend to dispose of the subject, confident of the approval of its decisions by the conference itself. The hearings have already progressed to the stage where the existence of views greatly at variance with those set forth in President Wilson's fourteen points has been disclosed. This development has determined the American delegates to remind the other powers of that fact and to urge the adoption of the American plan at the very outset, in order to keep the bounds of fairness.

## League To Be in Control

This plan, which was discussed on Monday and is receiving immediate further consideration, looks to international control of the colonies, backward nationalities and tribes by individual powers or by agents to be known as "mandatories" of the league of nations. These agents are to derive all their powers from the league, and to act entirely on the lines of policy dictated by that body.

The distribution of these guardianships is to be made by the league of nations; so it again happens, as in the case of many of the projects of reform broached at the conference, that its successful application is wholly dependent upon the consummation of the league.

British Oppose Plan

One argument against the league's control of the colonies advanced by the British colonial officials was that the "mandatories" might feel themselves saddled with enormous financial responsibilities in an effort to develop their wards, and yet be subject to criticism in the event that they failed to bring them forward.

President Wilson himself felt called upon to answer this argument by the statement that the American plan contemplated that the mandatories would

